

...would take this opportunity to present the resolutions and proceedings of the public meeting held in the city of Raleigh, N. C. Mr. Brown said he was perfectly acquainted with the character of the meeting, and several of the gentlemen; they were of the highest respectability. The chairman had been identified with all the great struggles of the republican party, and on all occasions had been distinguished for his devotion to that party. Among the resolutions adopted at the meeting, was one approving the removal of the deposits by the Secretary of the Treasury, as a measure judicious and indispensable, for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Bank, and to prevent the Bank from using the deposits in the way of forcing its recharter. In this, Mr. B. concurred; and he had heard it said by an honorable gentleman on this floor this morning, that by the removal of the deposits, the national faith had been violated. Mr. B. had not been able to bring his mind to that conclusion, but on the contrary, he believed there was complete power in the Secretary to remove the deposits, and that the Bank had no more right to complain of a violation of faith, than when money was demanded of, and paid by, a debtor. It was stated in the book, that the Secretary of the Treasury, as the agent of the government, should, when he thought proper, remove the deposits. Mr. B. therefore, could see no violation of the faith.

But there was one act on the part of the Bank of the United States which should stop those who espoused her cause; the Bank, on full deliberation after an examination of the whole cause, had yielded up the deposits; they were, therefore, stopped by their own act from saying anything about a violation of faith. But, Mr. B. thought that if the Bank believed that the law required them to keep the deposits, they had themselves committed a breach of trust, by yielding them up to what they supposed an unlawful demand; and if the Secretary had no legal power to remove the deposits, the Bank was bound to disobey him. The Bank, having the full advantage of the ablest legal counsel, and having withheld the pension fund, could not, in Mr. B.'s opinion, believe that the removal of the deposits was illegal.

It also appeared to him, that those who considered the removal a violation of the national faith, so far from fixing the charge on the executive of having usurped illegal and unconstitutional powers, were themselves the advocates of a usurpation of power, in claiming for the Bank unlimited control over the revenue of the United States; for if the Secretary had not power to remove the money, Congress had not; and if they had done it, the Bank would then have complained of a breach of faith.

We had heard much about distress for the last five months, and, on the one hand, the sordid avarice of the American people had been appealed to, and on the other, their fears. If gentlemen really believe in the existence of distress, it is surprising that they had not proposed a remedy, or had not followed it up more closely. Mr. B. considered them political doctors, who debated in eloquent language on the nature and danger of the disease, but could bring no remedy. The honorable gentleman from Massachusetts had said that he had not moved the bill to recharter the Bank, on the ground that the other branch of Congress would probably not co-operate; and then again he had no doubt that two thirds of both houses now believed in the constitutionality and necessity of a bank. If such were the fact, the senator might press forward his proposed remedy; but Mr. B. did not believe it; he thought the conduct of the Bank for the last six months had greatly diminished its popularity.

The senator had said that a recharter of the Bank would afford immediate relief. Mr. B. needed no other argument to condemn the Bank, than the existence of a power in this institution, to blight the hopes of the farmer and planter, to bring distress and ruin on the American people, and to cap the climax, to reduce and destroy the revenue. Mr. B. did not believe to the extent of the power ascribed to it; but if it really possessed such power, it was a conclusive argument against it. The large majority of those whom Mr. B. represented, were opposed to giving to any institution, the power to say what their produce should bring in the market, and to control the price of their cotton and tobacco.

Mr. MANGUM stated that he understood that this memorial was got up by a meeting of eighteen gentlemen, of the county of Wake, where the question was agitated by a gentleman of considerable talent, who had concentrated in his speeches all that could be collected from the debates in Congress for the last three or four years, and all the *fractions morceux* with which he was furnished by the official organ of his city.

Mr. MANGUM presented a memorial from a number of inhabitants of Raleigh, in North Carolina, remonstrating against the removal of the deposits, and praying for the recharter of the Bank,

...as a public distress, and as a sound currency. The memorial was, he said, signed by more than four-fifths of the voters in the town. He had no idea that the question would be settled till public opinion from without should settle it—until the fact should be ascertained, that out of a body of four thousand, not more than forty would be found in favor of the removal of the deposits. He would always be opposed to any institution which should have the power of controlling the prices of cotton and tobacco. The question was now wearing out; the last hope of the party was breaking up; and so far from the actions of the last six months contributing to render the institution unpopular, it was now more popular than it ever was. He met with no man of intelligence from the south, who did not say that there was a necessity for an establishment which should regulate the currency. In the south, whatever quickery might be played off, the blow would be felt less severely than in any other part of the community. The country had enjoyed a wholesome currency, and prospered under it; and, in the opinion of all sensible men, the United States Bank was sufficient to restore it. The people around us, said Mr. M. are rising en masse; and I do think, that in Virginia and North Carolina the people begin to feel a deep conviction that something is to be done. Government has done more to establish the Bank than all its friends could have done.

Mr. BROWN had not intended to say anything on the present subject. How often had he heard it said by the advocates of the Bank, that the price of produce had been reduced by the last action. He must be allowed to dissent from the opinion of his colleague. If the Bank should be allowed to establish itself, he should despair of the liberties of the country.

He must say that the commonwealth of North Carolina would pursue "the even tenor of her way," and uphold the standard of republicanism, notwithstanding it might be ingloriously deserted elsewhere—even by Virginia. The state of North Carolina looked to no political examples; she acted and thought for herself. If the ancient commonwealth of Virginia thought proper to desert the man who has done more for state rights than any other individual; who had struck at the internal improvement, as it was confessed he had done; who had struck at the tariff, as was also acknowledged—be it so, he (Mr. B.) trusted North Carolina would act otherwise. As regarded the expediency of chartering a National Bank, he must say that our people was not a people who would surrender constitutionally to expediency. They did not value the constitution by dollars and cents. Not they saw in this institution (the Bank) an attack upon the constitution of the United States; then came the American System, which was another attack; he had no doubt they were indebted to the Bank for the exertions which had been made to introduce and perpetuate the American System; and he appealed to state rights men, how they could give their support to an institution which had acted in this manner?

Mr. WEBSTER said he was glad to find that the honorable senator from North Carolina (Mr. Brown) was so well sustained by his state; for although it could not be affirmed, that the honorable senator went "*magna committant cetera*," neither could it be said that a gentleman was without all good company who had with him eighteen or twenty respectable associates; the number, however, was hardly sufficient to uphold that standard which the honorable senator seemed to think Virginia had ingloriously deserted.

Mr. BROWN denied that he had spoken thus with regard to Virginia.

Mr. WEBSTER quoted the precise words used by the honorable senator from North Carolina, and continued:—an appeal had been made to Virginia; a very worthy gentleman, (Mr. Rives) not now upon this floor, had vacated his seat in compliance with the instruction of the legislature of that state, but with the confident expression of his opinion that an appeal to the people would alter the state of affairs. Well, all looked to Virginia; the appeal was made, tried, and decided; but decided in a different way from that which was expected by the gentleman to whom he (Mr. W.) had alluded. The appeal was now going over Virginia into North Carolina, and would set all right.

But it had been said that Virginia had ingloriously deserted her ancient standard—the standard of republicanism. Virginia needed no defence in this particular, or she would instantly receive it at other hands than his (Mr. W.'s). But what had she done? She had resisted executive power, she had sought to keep the revenue of the country under the control of the legislature. Had she in this transgressed any article in the catechism of liberty, or departed from the principles of republicanism. She had kept a watchful eye upon, and sought to restrict the power of patronage, was that inconsistent with republicanism and liberty? But the honorable senator had given the Senate a new argument upon the subject of the deposits. He said that the Bank had itself declared the removal of the public money to be a legal

procedure, because she had given up the money—that she would not have given up the money if not legally demanded. If, Mr. W. said, they had this argument at the commencement of the session, there was no saying what impression it might have made upon the Senate; as however it had been so long coming from one man's mind he feared it would be as long sinking into the minds of others.

The case was simply this: the law gave the Secretary power to remove the money, imposing upon him at the same time the duty of exercising his own judgment as to the justice of the act; from the Secretary disregarding his own judgment, or having none of his own, but acting as he had himself allowed, upon the President's judgment and order, without any just cause of complaint against the Bank, removed the money. The order came, and the Bank gave up the deposits. Again, the gentleman asked why, if the opinions of a majority of the members of both houses were in favor of a bank, some proposition to that effect was not brought forward? It was a poor consolation, he said, to tell the patient that he was ill, without proposing a remedy.

Mr. W. was not about to discuss the merits or demerits of the Bank; but he would say, let it be tried; let an investigation be made; there was a jury, let them be empanelled before the tribunals; there was law, let the Bank be tried. But Mr. W. agreed entirely with the other senator from North Carolina (Mr. Mangum) that so far from recent transactions and circumstances in the country having been unfavorable to the Bank, their tendency had been all the other way, and he thought the people now felt sorely that the twenty-four states could not regulate the currency of the country, that they could not manage the internal trade, or the business of exchange. In one of the denunciations which had been reported to have been made against various classes of people, the brokers had been placed foremost; and yet the kingdom of brokers had come upon us; it had been spoken into being by the enormous rates of exchange. Compare the state of things now, with what it was in October last, and see the result. Could a man now cross a state line with the money of another state? Could he get it exchanged without an enormous premium? It could be done nowhere. There was no common medium; and specie, the hard money used to supply its place, made its progress, first from Philadelphia to Baltimore and then to Washington, and then it was bid to march back again to Baltimore and Philadelphia; it went from deposit bank to deposit bank, at whose cost we did not know now, though Mr. W. hoped we should know hereafter. The derangement in the exchanges, and the high premium, was a matter felt by every man, in the enormous diminution of the profits of his industry. That alone was enough to produce the conviction that an institution to regulate the currency of the country was indispensable.

CONGRESS.

Monday, May 19.

In the Senate, several communications were received from the treasury department; one of which, in answer to a resolution of the 5th inst. in regard to the amount of public money in the banks which have recently failed in the District of Columbia, stated that there was in the Bank of Alexandria 30,000 dollars, in the Farmers and Mechanics Bank 60,000 dollars, and in the Bank of Washington 14,000 dollars.

Several petitions and memorials were presented, and several bills acted on.

The bill making appropriations for the Indian department for the year 1834, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to aid in the construction of the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road, after much discussion, was passed—yeas 23, nays 20.

The House of Representatives was engaged the whole day in the reception of petitions and memorials.

Tuesday, May 20.

In the Senate, several memorials were presented on the subject of the deposits.

Mr. Clayton presented a memorial from the principal chiefs and delegates of the Cherokee Nation. He accompanied its presentation with a few remarks, and concluded by moving that the memorial and proceedings be referred to the committee on Indian affairs, and be printed for the use of the Senate; which motion was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 3—Messrs. Benton, Forsyth and White voting in the negative.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Horace Everett, from the committee on Indian affairs, made a detailed report, accompanied by three bills, viz: 1. To provide for the organization of the department of Indian affairs. 2. To regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers. 3. To provide for the establishment of the Western Territory, and for the security and protection of the emigrant and other Indian tribes therein. Which bills were severally read the first and second time, and committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union, and ten thousand copies of the said report were ordered, by unanimous consent, to be printed for the use of the members.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the Kentucky contested election.

Wednesday, May 21.

In the Senate, the whole of this day, was occupied in the reception and discussion of memorials upon the subject of the removal of the deposits; all of which, with the exception of one, remonstrated against that measure.

The House of Representatives was occupied the whole day in the consideration of the Kentucky contested election.

Thursday, May 22.

In the Senate, several memorials against the removal of the deposits, were presented and referred.

The Senate, at an early hour, proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and when the dogs were re-opened, adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, the reports of the committee on the Kentucky election was again taken up, and the debate continued.

Mr. Thomas of Maryland, asked leave to present the report of the committee appointed to examine the affairs of the Bank of the United States. Leave was granted, and he made his report; which was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday week. Mr. E. Everett, from the same committee, then presented a report from the minority, which was, in like manner, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for the same day. The house then adjourned to Monday.

The following is an extract of a letter from Gen Lafayette, dated Paris, 15th April, 1834. It contains the latest information from France.

In my former letters, I have related to you how, to my great disappointment and chagrin, the American appropriation bill was rejected by a majority of a few votes. I believe that if the votes were again to be taken to-day, a different result would be produced.

We are now in a state of great disturbance. The operatives at Lyons, fought during four days against the troops of the line; and although the government asserts that it is all at an end, the fact is not yet completely proved. The day before yesterday, and yesterday morning, there was here a small insurrection of some discontented persons, excited nobody knows by whom. The most ardent men of the opposition party were opposed to it. There has been blood spilt; some men of distinction (*quelques hommes marquants*) in the national guard and in the line, have unfortunately been killed, and some of the insurgents were put to death (egorgés) in the houses where they were found. All this is greatly to be deplored. Much blood has been spilt at Lyons on both sides. They speak of new laws of repression (*de d'exception*) in addition to those which have already been passed.

My health is not yet restored, but I am in a fair way towards a complete recovery.

[By laws of exception is meant laws by which the constitutional rights of the citizens are temporarily suspended, as the suspension of the habeas corpus in England and in the United States.]

The rail road from Porto Bello to Panama, (from the Gulf of the Atlantic Ocean) it was expected would be speedily achieved—a distance amounting to 800,800 had been used in Panama towards the completion of the work. A commission, appointed by the government, accompanied by a gentleman named Ventura Barroquin, who had discovered a passage from sea to sea, in a great measure free from bills and obstructions, and which can be, and has been accomplished by himself in one day; they will examine the route and report upon its probable advantage.

We are informed that letters have been received in or about town, confirming the statement made in a southern paper, that Col. Austin has been released from confinement by the Mexican government, and has returned to his own country and friends. *Transcript.*

Columbia, (Ten.) May 8.

Since the murder and robbery of John Marks in the vicinity of Florence, reports have reached there of the murder of some man whose name is not known on the Huntsville road; and also Mr. Elliott of Tusculum had been shot at, but fortunately missed. In this vicinity, a few nights since, there was an attempt made to rob a gentleman who had stopped to pass the night with his relations. If writing would do any good, we would write a long article every week, warning the people of their danger; but we have despaired of exciting the people to a proper vigilance.

A rumor was rife in London at the latest dates, and confirmed by the Times with a significance of expression denoting knowledge that it was not without foundation, that a treaty had been concluded between Great Britain and France, to which Spain and Portugal were parties, for the settlement of the affairs of the peninsula. There is no doubt, adds that semi-official journal, that England and France, in conjunction with Spain and Portugal, have come to the just determination of disencumbering the Peninsula both of Don Pedro and Don Miguel, as the preliminary

step to the tranquil arrangement of the government of Portugal.

Snow in May.—The Burlington (Vt.) Sentinel of Friday the 16th inst. says:—

Such a storm as is now visiting this section of the state, has not been experienced since 1818—It commenced snowing and blowing in the afternoon of Wednesday, and continued through the night, and is now (Thursday, 12 o'clock,) bearing down upon us from the north with unabated fury. The snow is now nearly 12 inches deep. The extent of damage which must follow in its train, must be considerable. Fruit trees, which were principally in blossom with fine prospects, must be much injured by the weight of snow, and perhaps rendered barren for the year.

Snow in New Hampshire.—

A gentleman in Haverhill, N. H. in a letter to the Hartford Courant, under date of May 15th, writes:

Last night it began to snow about 3 o'clock, and at five this morning the snow was about three inches deep and snowing very fast—at eleven o'clock I measured the snow in ten different places, and found it from twenty-one to twenty-three inches deep, having fallen at the rate of six inches an hour for six hours in succession. During the forenoon the wind was southerly, it has changed and is blowing a gale from the north and still snowing fast. Many fields of corn are planted and are now covered with snow two feet. I believe that no person living ever witnessed so severe a storm at this season of the year.

The brig Aria, sailed from New York for Texas, on the 12th inst.

She had on board forty families, comprising near a hundred individuals, who intend to settle in the western part of that country.

The Pensacola Gazette contains

the project of a new route, now in contemplation, by which the communication from New York to New Orleans will be regularly made in five days and twenty-one hours. From New York to Charleston by steam-packet, requires 72 hours; and from Charleston to Augusta by railroad, twelve hours. From Augusta to Columbus is Georgia's railroad is about to be constructed, and the passage will be made in fourteen hours, and from Columbus to Pensacola, twenty hours is a liberal allowance. From Pensacola, to Mobile Bay, seven hours are considered sufficient, and sixteen from there to New Orleans. The entire distance would thus be made in less than six days; about one half the time now occupied by the route.

Mustachios.—

The exiled Poles have wrought wonders among the fashionable. These fine heavy young fellows, with their mustachios curling round their lips, have so alarmed the bucks, that they have hurried with their softshins to the barbers, and instead of getting the fuzz cut off, have returned with horns under their noses, much like those of a "tumblebug." To pity the poor young wretches of these days. Their hearts will be taken by right, if not by a softer seduction.

N. Y. Sun.

Constantine Polari, who stole

Jewels of the Princess of Orange, and was apprehended at New York, was publicly executed at the guillotine on the 5th ult.

The Fallowell Advocate says,

that a man named Rollins lately got drunk in that town and fell into the fire, where he lay until part of his head and one arm were entirely roasted.

The Upper Canada Herald states,

that a young man named Brass, was attacked and devoured by wolves, a short time since, near Kingston.

According to the Niagara Courier,

the bloody murrain, which has proved so fatal to cattle in that section for some years, arises from their drinking in riches when the streams are dry—alive leach having been found in the liver of a cow, after having nearly perforated the whole interior of that organ.

It is computed that the number of

shepherds and cow-herds who live on the mountains, and in the meadows of Spain, tending the flocks and herds, amount to upwards of fifty thousand!

The quantity of Tobacco raised in

Ohio the past year, is estimated at 14000 bbls. which is nearly double the crop of the year preceeding.

WILMINGTON

Wednesday, June 4.

The following gentlemen, we understand, have announced themselves as candidates in this county at the ensuing election:

For the Senate.
Dr. William Montgomery.
Commons.
Col. Joseph Allison,
Col. John Stockard,
William M'Cauley, esq.
For Town.
William A. Graham, esq.
For Sheriff.
James C. Turrentine,
William Nelson.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of citizens was held at the court house of Orange county, N. C., on Thursday the 29th of May, immediately after the adjournment of the Court, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the subject of the removal of the public deposits, and other matters connected with that important question. Col. Cadwallader Jones was called to the chair, and Dr. Edmund Stradwick and Samuel Holt, esq. were appointed secretaries. The object of the meeting having been briefly stated, a committee was appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions, and to report to an adjourned meeting, to be held immediately after the adjournment of Court on the afternoon of the following day.

On Friday the meeting was again convened, according to adjournment; and the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

The present condition of our public affairs demands a free expression of opinion in every part of our country; and silence in the part of any portion of the people should be construed into acquiescence in measures subversive of the constitution, and deeply injurious to the property of the whole nation. Therefore,

1. Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, That the removal of the deposits of the public money from the Bank of the United States in October last, by order of the President of the United States, was unauthorized by the constitution and laws.

2. Resolved, That the President of the United States has no such control over the public money, and other property of the people of the United States, as he claims in his late message to the Senate, usually called his protest.

3. Resolved, therefore, That we do, respectfully, but most decidedly condemn each of those measures of the President.

4. Resolved further, as the deliberate opinion of this meeting, That a Bank of the United States is absolutely necessary, in order to ensure to the people of the United States sound currency, and a fair, equal and successful operation of the revenue laws and the financial system of the government.

5. Resolved, That we highly approve of the conduct of our Senator the Hon. Willie Mangum, and our immediate representative the Hon. Daniel E. Barringer, and the other representatives who acted with them in relation to these subjects during the present session of Congress.

6. Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be signed by the chairman, and countersigned by the secretary, and a copy of them be forwarded to the Hon. Willie Mangum, our Senator, and the Hon. Daniel E. Barringer, our representative in Congress.

CAD. JONES, Chairman.

ED. STRADWICK, Secretary.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the United States, divided in opinion, have made two reports. The report of the majority of the committee concludes with recommending the following resolutions, viz:

1. Resolved, That by the charter of the Bank of the United States, the right was expressly reserved to either House of Congress by its appointment of a committee, to inspect the books, and to examine into the proceedings of the said Bank, as well as to ascertain if at any time it had violated its charter.

2. Resolved, That the resolution of the House of Representatives passed on the 4th of April 1834 for the appointment of a committee, with full powers to make the investigations embodied in said resolution, was in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said Bank and the power of this House.

3. Resolved, That the President and Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States by refusing to submit for inspection, the books and papers of the Bank, as called for by the committee of the House of Representatives, have contemned the legitimate authority of the House, asserting for themselves powers and privileges not contemplated by the framers of their charter, nor in fairness deducible from any of the terms or provisions of that instrument.

4. Resolved, That either House of Congress has the right to compel the production of any such books or papers as have been called for by their committee, and also to compel said President and Directors to testify to such interrogatories as were necessary to a full and perfect understanding of the proceedings of the Bank at any period within the term of its existence.

5. Resolved, That the Speaker of this House do issue his warrant to the Sergeant at Arms, to arrest Nicholas Biddle, President; Manuel Eyr, Lawrence Lewis, Ambrose White, Daniel W. Cox, John Holmes, Charles Chauncey, John Goddard, John R. Neff, Wm. Platt, Nathan Newkirk, James C. Fisher, John S. Henry, and John Sergeant, Directors of the Bank of the United States, and bring them to the bar of this House, to answer for their contempt of its lawful authority.

Both of the reports are very long, occupying together fifteen of the ponderous columns of the National Intelligencer. As we cannot therefore spread the whole matter before our readers, we shall make as plain a statement of the case as an attentive perusal of the two reports has enabled us to form.

The 23d section of the charter of the Bank provides, "That it shall be at all times law-

ful for a committee of either house of Congress, appointed for that purpose, to inspect the books, and to examine into the proceedings of the corporation hereby created, and to report whether the provisions of its charter have been violated or not." Under this provision of the charter, the committee was appointed to examine into the affairs of the Bank. Of the proceedings of the committee and of the conduct of the Bank we present the following sketch, leaving our readers to judge whether the one demanded too much, or the other conceded too little.

The committee proceeded to Philadelphia on the 23d of April. On the 23d the chairman of the committee addressed a communication to the president of the Bank, enclosing a copy of the resolution of the House of Representatives, and notifying him of the readiness of the committee to visit the Bank on the following day. The directors thereupon appointed a committee of seven of the board to receive the committee of the House of Representatives, and information was given to the chairman of that committee that immediate directions would be given for the necessary arrangements to be made for their accommodation.

The first step taken, was a call by the committee of investigation on the committee of directors for "a list of the books of the Bank, with an explanation of the purposes for which each is designed, and the name of the clerks to whose care and custody they are respectively committed." This list was desired by the committee of investigation, in the expectation that they could call for and take into their possession, by a precept addressed to the clerks of the Bank, any or all of the books of the institution in which the business transactions of the Bank are entered. The list was furnished by the committee of directors, with the statement, however, that the books were not in the custody of the clerks, but in the general custody of the board. In consequence of this statement, no attempt was made to obtain possession of the books by a demand of the clerks.

The committee of investigation next insisted upon the right of an exclusive occupation of the room in the banking house, offered by the directors for their accommodation, during the inspection of the books. To this the committee of directors did not accede; they proposed to exhibit their books in person to the committee of investigation, expressing at the same time their expectation and readiness to "withdraw from the room whenever the committee of the House should see fit," in order to furnish the committee of the House the opportunity to deliberate, without the presence of any one not required or invited by themselves to attend. These conditions were deemed inadmissible by the committee of investigation, and they withdrew to their room in the American Hotel.

The committee of investigation then adopted a resolution requiring the president and directors of the Bank to submit certain books of the Bank to the inspection of the committee at their room in the North American Hotel, on the 3d of May. The committee appear here to have abandoned their first position, for they say that their requisition in terms implied the presence of the directors at their committee. In their answer the board of directors state that "they cannot comply with that part of the resolution of the committee of investigation which requires that certain books of the Bank be sent to the North American Hotel."

On the 5th of May, the committee of investigation adopted a resolution that they would repair to the banking house, at one o'clock of that day, to inspect the books specified in their resolution of the 28th, and such others as they might require to be produced. A copy of this resolution was sent to the chairman of the committee of directors, but reached him at his dwelling, at a time when the committee was not in session, and a short time before the hour named in the resolution. He immediately informed the chairman of the committee of investigation by letter, that it would be impracticable to reassemble the committee of directors in season to submit the books for inspection that day but that they would be reassembled without unnecessary delay. Notwithstanding this reply, the committee of investigation repaired to the banking house at the hour named, and made the demand, first in the large hall of the banking-house, and then, by repetition, in the president's room. The president and cashier declined a compliance with this request, on the ground that they had, neither of them, the custody of nor control over the books and papers; the general custody of the same being with the board of directors, who had already apprised the committee of the House that they had placed them under the direction of a committee to be by that committee submitted for inspection, and that they (the president and cashier) were therefore unable to comply with the demand of the committee of investigation.

By arrangement, the committee of investigation met the committee of directors at the Bank on the 7th of May. It will be observed, that previous to this time no objects of inquiry had been announced by the committee of investigation. On this day they adopted a resolution that they would "proceed to examine into the truth of the statement made by the government directors to the President of the United States and to Congress, and for that purpose will this day call for the production, for inspection, of the minute books containing the proceedings of the directors of the bank, and the expense books and vouchers for expenses incurred."

The committee of directors, believing it their duty to protect, by all lawful means, the rights and confidence entrusted to their keeping, and to yield nothing by consent which could not be legally demanded from them; and being of opinion that the inquiry can only be rightfully extended to alleged violations of the charter, required of the committee of investigation, when they ask for books and papers, to state specifically in writing the purposes for which they are proposed to be inspected, and if it be to establish a violation of the charter, than to state specifically in writing

what are the alleged or supposed violations of charter to which the evidence is alleged or supposed to be applicable." The committee of directors also expressed the opinion, that "it would very much conduce to the purposes of justice, as well as to the convenience of all concerned, if the committee of investigation would furnish a specification of all the charges intended to be inquired into, and proceed with them in order as stated." With these conditions the committee of investigation refused to comply.

By resolutions of the committee of investigation, calls were afterwards made, at different times, for copies of portions of the books, statements, documents, abstracts, and other papers. Some of which were furnished, but the others were withheld, in as much as, in respect to a part of them, the effect would be the same as the surrender of their books and papers to a secret and ex parte examination, which they had already refused to consent to; and as to the other part, they relate to matters over which they have no control; and furthermore, that it would require the uninterrupted labor of two clerks for more than ten months.

On the 9th of May, a copy of a process somewhat of the character of a subpoena duces tecum, was served upon Nicholas Biddle, president, and thirteen other persons, directors of the Bank, summoning them to attend at the committee room, on the next day at 12 o'clock, to testify concerning the matters of which the committee should inquire, and to bring with them certain books therein named for inspection. In obedience to the process, the persons therein named appeared at the time specified, and presented a written answer, signed by each of them, in which they say, "they do not produce the books required, because they are not in the custody of either of us, but as has been heretofore stated, of the board," and added, "considering that as corporations and directors, we are parties to be proceeding, we do not consider ourselves bound to testify, and therefore respectfully decline to do so." No further demand was made of the directors, and the committee adjourned to meet at Washington.

We have here stated simply the facts as presented in the two reports, leaving out altogether the arguments and glossaries of both sides.

We ought, perhaps, to add, that the directors, while they protested against the right to examine them, declared that they had no knowledge which, if a necessary regard to their duty and the rights of others permitted, they would not willingly expose without reserve. The committee of investigation also declare it to have been their purpose, to have performed the duties which they had been entrusted, thoroughly, impartially, and with a rigid adherence to the immutable principles of truth and justice. We here leave the matter for the present.

Andrew Stevenson, speaker of the House of Representatives, has been nominated to the Senate, by the President, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain, and Mahlon Dickerson of New Jersey, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia.

Of the nominations of directors of the Bank of the United States, on the part of the United States, recently made by the President to the Senate, the following have been confirmed, viz: Joseph White, Samuel Alley, and Charles Macalister. The other two had not been acted upon by the Senate.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the nominations of Mahlon Dickerson as minister to Russia, and of Roberts Vaux as director of the Bank of the United States, have been confirmed by the Senate.

The nomination of Henry Horn as a director has been rejected.

The Philadelphia Courier says, that it has been announced on high authority that Louis M'Lane has again tendered his resignation of the office of secretary of state.

The Cotton Crop.—From recent accounts in the papers from the west, it appears that the injury done to the cotton by the late frost has been very light in comparison with what was at first apprehended. The cotton that remained unharmed by the frost, together with that which has since come up, will in general be sufficient for a good stand; so that the few who have ploughed up their fields will find sufficient seed for replanting.

We are particularly glad to learn, that in our own neighborhood the injury to the cotton has also been very inconsiderable.

Violent Storm in Tennessee and Alabama.—We learn from Tennessee papers, that a very severe storm of wind, hail and rain was experienced on the evening of Sunday the 4th ult. occasioning the loss of much property and several lives.

The Shelbyville Beacon says, "about eight o'clock in the evening a heavy wind commenced blowing from the south west, accompanied with torrents of rain and hail—some few miles north of this place we have been told that hail-stones fell as large as a man's fist, killing turkeys, chickens, geese, &c. and injuring vegetation to considerable extent. Chimneys were prostrated and the roofs of several houses were taken off and carried to some distance, and we have learned that in one instance, the upper floor of a house was blown some distance with two children in it, but neither sustained the least injury. The greatest loss has been in the destruction of timber. In many places the larger forest trees were prostrated, blocking up roads, and greatly injuring fences." It is added that eight persons were killed in Lauderdale county, Alabama.

The Tusculum paper says, "The damage caused by the hail, to crops of cotton, corn, wheat, &c. was considerable; but the effects of the wind, in several places, were deplorably destructive. The house of Dr. Smith Hogan, in this county, a two story frame build-

ing, was blown down, and being otherwise severely damaged. Carpenter, also, a widow lady, in the vicinity of Spring Creek, we regret to learn, was killed by the falling of her house. Many others were injured in a slighter degree.

At this time the prospects of the farmer bear rather a gloomy aspect; they were first blighted by the heavy frosts, and they are now rendered still more gloomy by the effects of the recent storm. For nearly an hour, on last Wednesday, the ground was again covered with hail, and the atmosphere for the succeeding twenty-four hours bore a stronger resemblance to the chilling rains of December, than the accustomed mildness of May."

The Florence paper gives an account equally distressing. "The hurricane swept across the upper part of this county, along Blue Water, and hurled down all the timber and houses within the scope of its fury." "As many as ten persons were killed in the county. Mrs. Butler and her four children were crushed by the fall of the house and dreadfully mangled. Mr. Butler was badly hurt; another child so much bruised as to make its recovery doubtful. Two boys, (McKinney's) were in a wagon, and they with one of the horses were killed by the fall of a tree. Three of a family of the Scots living on Anderson's Creek were killed. Mr. and Mrs. Crittun were injured, and their houses blown down; many other houses blown down and plantations much damaged."

The same paper adds, that on Wednesday the 7th another severe storm of hail came up from the west, which lasted several minutes, and covered the ground with hail. It was feared that the crops had been very much cut to pieces.

From the Raleigh Register.

BANK OF THE STATE.
Pursuant to appointment, a general meeting of the stockholders of the proposed new Bank, was held in this city, on Thursday last, for the purpose of organizing the institution and making by-laws and rules of the same. A large number of gentlemen from different parts of the state, were in attendance. Judge Settle was chosen chairman of the meeting, and Charles Manly, esq. secretary.

On examining the subscription lists, it was found that the aggregate amount of stock taken, is 8,126 shares—equal to the sum of \$812,600. Of these, 6,626 belong to individuals, and the remaining 1,500 to the state. The first instalment of \$25 on each share subscribed, being required to be paid on the day of meeting, the stockholders came prepared to meet it; and so numerous were the instances in which advance payments were made, that but little doubt is entertained that the Bank will be prepared to commence operations immediately after the receipt of the second instalment, on the 22d of August ensuing—to which day the stockholders stand adjourned.

On Friday, a balloting took place for eight directors of the Principal Bank, which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen, viz: Duncan Cameron, William Peace, William Boylan, Thomas D. Bannan, William Hill, Alfred Jones, George W. Mordecai and Charles L. Hinton.

The state is entitled to two directors, of whom the public treasurer is one, ex officio. The selection of the other is invested in the officers of our state government, and the choice has devolved on Gavin Hogg, esquire.

We are gratified to announce, that at a meeting of the new directory, on Saturday, Duncan Cameron, esq. was unanimously chosen president of the institution, at a salary of \$2,000; and Charles Dewey, esq. cashier, at a salary of \$1400—these being the only officers needed for the present.

We are confident that the appointment of Judge Cameron, as president, will inspire such universal confidence as to the character of the institution, that the whole amount of stock authorized by the charter will immediately be taken upon the re-opening of the books, which we understand is to be done for a limited time, under such regulations as the directors of the Principal Bank may prescribe.

The location of the branches has not been arranged.

The Kidnapped Boy.—We have pleasure in stating, that the boy mentioned in our last as having been kidnapped from this neighborhood, has been restored to his family. He had been sold, in Richmond county, near the South Carolina line, for \$290 cash, with which the villain, (who signed his name to the bill of sale, as John Smith,) immediately made off, and had, when we last heard, eluded pursuit. Fayetteville Observer.

Reform.—The citizens of Newbern are to meet at the Court House, on this day (28th) for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to represent the town in the next General Assembly. We hope the plan will be adopted by every county and town in

This originates with the desire to offer. Knowing that one would ever suspect them of being qualified for office, unless their conduct should bring them into notice. Wilmington Press.

A member of the bar in Charleston, S. C. has been suspended for using improper language to a female witness. A contemporary seems to think that such a fellow ought to be suspended in a more effectual manner.

The last Southern Recorder says, "We understand that there is already subscribed for the Athens Rail Road, with sanguine expectations of its being greatly increased, even in the same counties, \$150,000 in Clark, \$130,000 in Greene, \$80,000 in Morgan, nearly \$50,000 in Taliaferro, between 20 and \$30,000 in Oglethorpe, making already nearly half a million of dollars—and it is said, that the confidence of the people in the value of this stock, is increasing, in that section of the state; every thing holding out the fairest prospect, that, at least, this great work of Internal Improvement will be accomplished, and at no distant day."

There are, according to the Harrisburg papers, more than five hundred canal boats registered and in constant use upon the Pennsylvania canals. Fifteen locomotive engines have been engaged for the Pennsylvania Rail Road, and five for the Portage Rail Road, the greater portion of which will be in operation in the course of the season. These are encouraging tokens of the increasing value of these improvements.

Efforts are making in Rhode Island for the adoption of a state constitution. Rhode Island is the only state in the Union, without a written constitution. The only fundamental law which the people of that state live under, is the charter granted to the original colonists, by Charles the Second, of England.

It is stated in the Lynchburg Virginian, that one of the Cherokee delegation of Indians, on his way to Washington, on a mission from the tribe, was arrested in Crawford county, Arkansas Territory, for debt, and required to give bail. He was discharged by two justices of peace, on the ground that, as the ambassador of a foreign power, he could not be held to bail. This is a new variety of the Indian question, and a curious one. Alex. Gaz.

A Rare Instance.—There is a respectable shipmaster, in this town, says the Salem Observer, who, at the age of fifty-five, has spent, almost constantly, forty four years of that time at sea in different capacities. He has been in all climates, exposed to all examples, temptations and persuasions, on board of privateers, and in all situations incident to a sea-faring life, yet he has never at any time wet his lips with ardent spirit, or tasted so much as a glass of wine. His health has been perfect and unvarying in all exposures and changes of climate.

It is said that the elder BARRING had retired from business with savings to the amount of \$40,000,000.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING will be held by the ministers and members of the METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, at the Ridge Meeting-house, about seven miles south west of Hillsborough, to commence on the 15th of August. Ministers and Christians of all denominations, are respectfully invited to attend and join in the work of the Lord.

May 3. 25-

BACON AND LARD.

A QUANTITY of BACON and LARD, for sale by

Stephen Moore.

June 3. 25-4w

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified at May Term, 1834, of Orange County Court, as administrators on the estate of WILLIAM STRAYHORN, decd. hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law; or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SAMUEL STRAYHORN, } Admrs.
SAMUEL TATE, }
Jan. 3. 3w-25

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, as executor to the estate of WILLIAM M'KEE, deceased, and as administrator to the estate of MARY M'KEE, deceased, hereby gives notice to the legatees, and all others whom it may concern, that he is now ready to settle with each of them when called upon.

Rankin M'Kee.
June 3. 25-4w

THE LAND OF THE BLEST.

"Dear mother, I ask for my father in vain—
Has he sought some far country, his health to
regain,
Has he left our cold climate of frost and of
snow,
For some warm sunny land, where the soft
breezes blow?"
"Yes, yes, gentle boy, thy loved father has
gone
To a climate where sorrow and pain are un-
known;
His spirit is strengthen'd, his frame is at rest,
There is health, there is peace, in the Land of
the Blest!"
"Is that land, my dear mother, more lovely
than ours,
Are the rivers more clear, and more blooming
the flowers,
Does summer shine over it all the year long,
Is it cheered by the glad sounds of music and
song?"
"Yes, the flowers are despoil'd not by win-
ter or night,
The well-springs of life are exhaustless and
bright,
And by exquisite voices sweet hymns are ad-
dress'd
To the Lord who reigns over the Land of the
Blest!"
"Yet that land to my father will lonely ap-
pear,
He shrunk from the gaze of a stranger while
here;
From his foreign companions I know he will
flee,
And sigh, dearest mother, for you and for me,"
"My darling, thy father now rejoices to
gaze
On the long-severed friends of his earliest days;
His parents have there found a mansion of rest,
And they welcome their son to the Land of the
Blest!"
"How I long to partake of such meetings
of bliss—
That land must be, surely, more happy than
this;
On you, my kind mother, the journey depends;
Let us go to my father, his kindred and friends."
"Not on me, love; I trust I may reach that
bright clime—
But in patience I stay till the Lord's chosen
time,
And must strive, while awaiting His gracious
behest,
To guide thy young steps to the Land of the
Blest."
"Thou must toil through a world full of
dangers, my boy—
Thy peace it may blight and thy virtue de-
stroy;
Nor wilt thou, alas! be withheld from its snares
By a father's kind counsels, a father's fond
prayers
Yet fear not—the God whose direction we
crave,
Is mighty to strengthen, to shield, and to save
And His hand may yet lead thee, a glorified
guest,
To the home of thy father, the Land of the
Blest."

From the New Yorker.
JABEZ HILL.

Everybody liked Jabez Hill. From the grave Presbyterian pastor of the village church, to the grinning blacks in the kitchens of the neighboring farmers, he was as a universal favorite. His general appellation was Uncle Jabez. High and low, black and white, all gave him the same familiar title on week days; but on Sunday, when he issued forth in his well brushed blue coat, garnished with brass buttons as large as a tea plate, his white dimity vest open to the waist in order to display his plaid, double hemmed shirt front, and a nosegay as large as a cauliflower stuck in the central buttonhole not an ebony-faced rogue among them dared to use such irreverence towards "Massa Jabez." On ordinary working days, however, he was content to make a humbler investment of his personal estate, and then he was the social companion of all alike.

There were several peculiarities about Uncle Jabez. In the first place he might almost have been mistaken for one of the "good people," as the Irish call their fairies, for his stature did not exceed four feet ten. In the next place, he had a singular passion for geraniums. I say singular, because it was an extravagant, immoderate love for them; you might steal his purse and expect to be instantly pardoned, but so to the unlucky wight who ventured to rob him of a geranium leaf. Lastly, he wore upon the fore finger of his left hand a broad, gold ring, worn thin as he said by constant use, but still large enough to serve as a memento for the beaux of these degenerate days. This ring was the object of his peculiar care. It never left his hand, and in order to guard it from injury it was always protected by what children call a finger stole, except on Sundays and holidays, when it formed a splendid addition to his "full dress." In conse-

quence it was as white and as soft as a lady's, and contrasted oddly enough with the tanned and horny hand of which it was a member.

Never was there a kinder heart than Uncle Jabez's. Careful, prudent and industrious, he had gradually acquired a comfortable little fortune, and instead of at once throwing aside his habits of industry when they were no longer necessary to his own support, he contented himself with working for his neighbor instead of himself. "Neighbor Smyth, your fence wants a few nails in it—if it don't rain to-morrow I'll come and see to it." "Here, boy, tell your father I'm coming to help him with his hay to-morrow." Such were his daily deeds of kindness. His goodness of heart was only equalled by his simple-mindedness. He was the most sincere creature in the world. It was in vain to expect that Uncle Jabez would understand a manoeuvre or a double meaning. He heard with the ear of simplicity, and to him the words conveyed but one sense; he saw with the eye of sincerity, and he could not penetrate the depths of an intrigue. To be sure he was often imposed upon. He was sometimes hoaxed most unmercifully by the giddy young folks, but he only laughed good humoredly at their merry pranks. It happened once or twice, however, that his well known simplicity of character was made use of as a means of deception. He was once charged with a message which to him appeared a perfectly innocent one, but which proved to have been intended to work evil. When he discovered that he had thus been made an instrument for the furtherance of wicked purposes, the rage of the little man threatened to annihilate him. He raved and stormed as if he would have gone mad. Had he been able to reach the objects of his vengeance, there would surely have been some work for the surgeon, or perhaps the coroner.

But with all Uncle Jabez's good humor, there were two things which always made him testy. One was his size, which was a secret source of mortification to his harmless vanity. Any allusion to diminutive persons was sure to call forth a petulant remark. The other unpleasant topic was marriage. Nobody ventured twice to ask Uncle Jabez why he was not married. If compelled to answer so impertinent an inquiry, he did it in such a manner as to silence the officious questioner. He left to his future historian the task of explaining the mystery, and thus do we fulfil the duty.

When Jabez was a young man of some five-and-twenty years of age, he fell in love with the village beauty Mary Elliott, who at that time held the never unoccupied station of village belle, was a gay and giddy girl of eighteen; very pretty, very vain, and somewhat inclined to coquetry. Honest Jabez, though so small in person, was by no means ugly, in fact his features were delicate enough to have belonged to a woman's face; but this only increased the effrontery of his appearance. Mary Elliott was wonderfully pleased when she found Jabez added to her list of lovers, and without pausing to reflect upon consequences, she gave herself up without restraint to the amusement of flirting with him. The poor little man was in raptures for a time, and fully believed her to be earnest. But he was soon undeceived. A town bred beau appeared in the village, and as he could tell of the wonders of New York, he was soon without a rival among the giddy girls. He was particularly favored by the lively Mary, and it was not long before it was said they were to be married. Poor Jabez was in despair. But he was saved from the pain of rejection by accidentally overhearing a conversation between Mary and one of her young friends. They were talking of their different beaux when Jabez heard these words: "Well, but, Mary, I thought you were going to marry little Jabez Hill." "I marry little Jabez?" was Mary's scornful reply. "Why, I should as soon think of marrying a tame monkey." Poor Jabez! these cruel words cost him more headaches than he had ever had in his life, and as for his heart it seemed to be chilled into stone. Well, the next thing he heard was that Mary was actually to be married to the stranger. In the days of her gay flirtation he had given her a gold ring, but as he had unthinkingly bought one large enough for his own finger, Mary had never been able to wear it. She now returned it to him and politely invited him to her wedding. With the true tact of woman she soothed his wounded pride, and at length persuaded

him to forget the angry feelings which he had expressed towards her. She even persuaded him to be present at her marriage by telling him that she wanted some of his fine geraniums to decorate her parlor. She knew he would not lend his favorite plants without coming to watch over their safety in person, and in fact Jabez finally agreed to all she proposed. Mary left the village immediately after her marriage, and the day she went away, Jabez presented her with a bouquet of geraniums as a parting gift.

Year after year passed away. Mary's mother still lived in the village, and occasionally letters came bringing tidings of the wanderer; for she had been a wanderer by sea and land since she left her native place. At length, after some twenty years had gone by, it was said that Mary was coming home. How did little Jabez bustle about to make preparation for the travelled lady. Whether the tidings of Mary's widowhood increased his exertions or not we cannot say. At length she came, but how unlike the same gay girl who had departed. Pale, thin and melancholy, she brought her only remaining child to her native village in the hope of obtaining there that subsistence which she could not find elsewhere. Her children had died young, her husband had neglected her, and she at last found herself a destitute widow, compelled to labor for the support of her only daughter.

Jabez had always thought of her as the young and pretty Mary. He could scarcely realize the change that had taken place since he last looked upon her, and he could not help feeling mortified and disappointed. But when he heard the melancholy story, his heart softened, and he loved the drooping widow as much as he had once loved the merry girl. But Mary was changed in heart as well as person. She had gone away a gay and thoughtless girl, she returned a calculating and worldly woman. Sorrow had taught her selfishness, and the ill return which her affection had met with, had entirely chilled her once warm feelings. She soon saw that her influence over Jabez's heart was undermined, and, however she might have jeered at poor little Jabez, she felt no disposition to flout the rich Mr. Hill, even though his person had not increased in proportion to his wealth.

It was a rich treat to the lovers of fun to see Jabez wait upon the widow as she came from church. The stiff and formal bow—then the timidly proffered hand—and at last when they were nearly home he might be seen tenderly supporting the lady on his arm. To be sure his gallantry sometimes led him into ludicrous difficulties. He was once assisting her to cross a somewhat marshy spot, and in his anxiety to save her delicate foot from pollution, he most heroically placed his own (though it was incased in a shoe polished to a mirror-like brightness) in the worst of the mire, and bade her step upon it. She obeyed, but Jabez's foot being somewhat of the smallest size, she slipped off, and catching at him to avoid falling, both were prostrated in the mud. Upon another occasion they were walking together when they suddenly came upon a flock of turkeys. The sultan of the flock not liking the intrusion, began to droop his wing and erect his comb as if disposed to show fight. Jabez drew out his handkerchief to beat him off, but unfortunately the handkerchief happened to be a new bright red silk one, and enraged by the sight of the obnoxious color, the turkey cock flew at the poor little man with such fury, that the widow was compelled to come to his assistance. This last affair mortified poor Jabez exceedingly. It had been a mad bull now, or any thing really dangerous, he would have been proud of the peril; but to be unable to cope with a turkey—it was excessively provoking.

One summer afternoon he was seated alone with Mary. The conversation had assumed rather a sentimental tone, when she suddenly asked him if he remembered the bunch of geraniums which he had given her the day she went away. Upon his answering "yes," with a deep sigh, Mary left the room and almost instantly returned with a small Bible in her hand. What was Jabez's delight to behold between the leaves a bunch of dried geraniums. "It is the same you gave me, my dear friend," said the widow, sighing sentimentally; I could not bear to lose it, so when it faded I put it between the leaves of my Bible, and there it has remained for twenty years." Poor Jabez Hill—this was too much for him—bursting into tears, the simple-hearted little man laid himself and fortune at the widow's feet. He was not rejected; and

if pride and joy could have added to a man's stature, Jabez would have far exceeded the ordinary proportions of humanity from that hour. He never doubted that the withered leaves which Mary had shown him were those he had once plucked for her—whether my readers will be disposed to believe that in all her wanderings and sorrow during twenty years Mary had so carefully preserved the bouquet given her by the "tame monkey," I cannot venture to say. At any rate those geranium leaves gained her a rich husband. A proud and happy man was Jabez when he entered the well filled parlor of his new brick house, where all the village had been invited to witness his marriage. It is true that Mary had to stoop a little in order to take his arm as they entered the room together, but he did not know that; and although he had to stand on tip toe when in obedience to the parson he attempted to salute the bride, yet he was too happy to be conscious of the titter which was heard among the guests.

And a proud and happy man is Jabez still. His wife has grown fat and rosy, and talks about her foreign friends; and her acquaintance with Lady so-and-so in England. His children too (for such there be) are chubby, saucy urchins, who rule both father and mother, and are considered paragons of beauty and intellect by both. So that Jabez is decidedly a happy man. E. A. Y.

OLD SCRANNY.

Some years ago, the Shawnee Indians being obliged to remove from their habitations, in their way took a Muskego warrior known by the name of Old Scranny prisoner; they bastinadoed him severely, and condemned him to the fiery torture. He underwent a great deal without showing any concern; his countenance and behaviour gave no indication of the pain he suffered. He told his persecutors with a bold voice, that he was a warrior; that he had gained the most of his martial reputation at the expense of their nation; and was desirous of showing them in the act of dying, that he was still as much their superior as when he had headed his gallant countrymen against them; that although he had fallen into their hands, and forfeited the protection of the Divine Power, by some impurity or other, when carrying the holy ark of war against his devoted enemies, yet he had so much remaining virtue as would enable him to punish himself more expeditiously than all their despicable ignorant crowd possibly could; and that he would do so if they gave him liberty by untying him, and handing him one of the red hot barrels out of the fire. The proposal and his method of address appeared so exceedingly bold and uncommon that his request was granted. Then suddenly seizing the red hot barrel, and brandishing it from side to side, he found his way through the armed and astonished multitude, leaped down a prodigiously steep and high bank into the river, dived through it, ran over a small island, and passed the other branch amidst a shower of bullets; and though numbers of his enemies were in close pursuit of him, he got into a bramble swamp, through which, though naked and in a mangled condition, he reached his own country. Indian Traits.

STRIKING EVIDENCE.

Our court houses are frequently the scenes of occurrences which make Dame Justice herself relax her gravity, and smile even from the bench. There is often great difficulty in extorting proper answers from sturdy and ill grained witnesses. The lawyer exhausts his ingenuity and his patience, in vain attempts to draw forth from his subtle, or sullen subject, the matter required; and often gets for his pains an insolent retort, which turns the laugh of the whole court against him. One of the most provoking cases of this kind recently occurred in the Court of Quarter Sessions of this city.

A lawyer who was retained in a case of assault and battery was cross examining a witness, in relation to the force of the blow struck.

What kind of a blow was given asked the lawyer.

A blow of the common kind.

Describe the blow.

I am not good at description.

Show me what kind of blow it was I can't.

You must.

I won't.

The lawyer appealed to the court. Court told the witness if the counsel insisted upon his showing what kind of blow it was he must do so.

Do you insist upon it? asked the witness.

The counsel replied that he did. Well then, since you compel me to show, it was this kind of a blow! at the same time snatching the action to the word, and knocking the astonished disciple of Coke upon Littleton over. Phil. Com. Int.

Mather Byles.—During the American revolution, Mr. Byles, under suspicion of being a tory, was confined to his own house, and a guard placed over him there for a week. A short time after another guard was placed over him, and again dismissed. Upon this occasion the Doctor observed with his usual cheerfulness that he was guarded, regarded, and disregarded.

Wisdom of a Mob.—During a riot in Europe some years since, the mob was very much incensed against Luke White, a private banker. In outrages against other persons, the mob broke into several houses and stores, and whenever they came across any of White's notes they destroyed them, saying, "Blast the rascal, we'll ruin him!"

During the engagement between the American frigate Constellation and the French national frigate La vengeance, an American sailor, intent on nothing else but capturing the Frenchman, exclaimed, "Blast it, lieutenant, don't let us put any more shot in the guns—you will spoil the prize."

THE PRINCE OF ANANIABOO.

When he was in England, walking out in St. James' Park in the afternoon, he observed one of his acquaintances driving in his place, with four horses. The prince burst into a violent fit of laughter, and being asked the occasion of his mirth, he exclaimed, "Vat de divvel, has dat fellow eat so much dinner, dat it now takes four horses to carry him! I rode out with him this morning, and he was theus light that one little horse ran away with him. He must be either a great fool or a great glutton." Another time his friends insisted on his going to the play. He went, but was soon tired, and returned to his companions. "Well, prince," said they, "what did you see?" Vat did I see?—I did see some men playing de fiddle, and some men playing de fool.

A Compliment Returned.—Mr. Nathan, a learned young lady, who had been showing off her wit at the expense of a dangle for the last half hour,—"you remind me of a thermometer, that is filled with nothing in the upper story." "Divine Alimra," quickly replied her adorer, "in thanking you for this flattering compliment, let me remind you that you occupy my upper story."

Curious Facts.—One pint of water converted into steam fills a space of nearly 2000 pints, and raises the piston of a steam engine, with a force of many thousand pounds. It may afterwards be condensed, and re-appear as a pint of water.

A grain of blue vitrol or carmine, will tinge a gallon of water so that in every drop the color may be perceived; and a grain of musk will scent a room for twenty years.

A FEMALE SCHOOL.

Will be opened in the town of Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 3d of June next, under the direction and superintendence of Mrs. SAMUEL J. PRICE, and Mrs. PRICE. The school will be taught in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Yarbrough.

Wm. J. Bingham, A. M. James Webb, M. D. E. Strudwick, M. D. Hon. F. Nash. May 28.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trespassing on my land in any manner whatsoever, particularly in taking of Stone from the Quarries. Any person wanting stone for building, or other purposes, must apply to Samuel Child, who is alone authorized to sell and dispose of the same.

Sally Thompson. May 20.

WANTED.

AS AN APPRENTICE to the Saddling and Harness Making Business, a boy between thirteen and sixteen years of age, of good family and industrious habits.

Solomon W. Fuller. May 6.

WANTED.

AS AN APPRENTICE to the Watch Making and Silversmith's trade, a boy fourteen or fifteen years of age.

Lemuel Lynch. April 29.

WANTED.

AS APPRENTICES to the Tailoring Business, two boys of moral and industrious habits from fourteen to fifteen years of age. Early application is desired.

John Cooley. December 31.